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TWENTY-SECOND YEAR

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## CANADIANS WROUGHT UP

Hottest Political Campaign in Dominion's History

RECIPROCITY, THE CENTER

Agreement Attacked On Economic and Sentimental Grounds. The Result So Doubtful That Betting Men Take No Chances.

Ottawa, August 27.—Reports coming from all parts of Canada show the intensity of the election struggle. Although the campaign comes while harvesting is at its height, conventions and political meetings are drawing enormous audiences. It is conceded that the meetings are drawing a greater percentage of votes to be polled than ever before in Canada.

Reciprocity continued the dominant issue, since Premier Laurier and Opposition Leader Borden have made their initial speeches.

The fight against reciprocity is made on both economic and sentimental grounds. The opposition speakers declare that agriculture in the United States is so much better developed than in Canada that the Canadian farmer will be swamped by the arrival of food products from the United States.

The sentimental ground raised against the returning of the government is based on the report of a speech by President Taft, in which he says that Canada had come to the parting of the ways as justification for having urged the reciprocity agreement. The opposition still insists that President Taft has the annexation of Canada in view.

A feature of the situation is the almost total absence of betting. The opposition is not willing to wager that they will overthrow the government, and the liberals decline to put money on the size of their majority.

## SUPPLEMENTAL REPORT ON INSURANCE COMPANIES

Commissioners of the States Correct Misapprehension.

Milwaukee, Aug. 27.—The special committee of insurance commissioners of the United States made public at Milwaukee on August 22 a report of its investigations. In this report the business methods of a number of industrial, health and accident insurance companies were very strongly criticized by the committee which at the same time made public a list of fourteen insurance companies whose methods it had examined.

The criticisms, however, do not apply to the Great Eastern Casualty company of New York which was mentioned in the list of companies examined. The insurance commissioners' report on industrial, health and accident settlements, at the session in Detroit, hoped that the Great Eastern Casualty company had none of the tendencies found open to criticism in some of the cases examined and concluded its report on this company as follows:

"Considered as a whole, however, the methods of this company in its adjustments with stockholders is refreshingly honest, and the committee therefore cheerfully accords such company the commendation it deserves."

The Standard Accident Insurance company of Detroit and the Massachusetts Accident company of Boston are also commended by the committee, which announced also that it had found worthy of special criticism in the methods of its adjustment of claims or against the Insurance Company of Philadelphia, the Equitable Accident Insurance Company of Boston, or the Federal Casualty Company of Detroit.

LANGFORD JEANETTE.

They Will Fight September 5 Under New Law.

New York, Aug. 27.—The new boxing law by which pugilistic contests come under the supervision of a state commission goes into effect tomorrow and the first game is expected to receive a new impetus in New York. Evidence of a revival of the sport was given tonight in the announcement that Joe Jeannette and Sam Langford have been matched for a ten-round bout at Madison Square Garden, September 5, for the title of light heavyweight champion of the world and a purse of \$10,000.

The first big match to come under the new law, however, will be an international affair on Wednesday night, when "Knockout Brown" will meet Matt Wells, the lightweight champion of England, at Madison Square Garden.

TOGO'S LAST CALL

Seattle Will Give Him a Good Time During His Stay.

Seattle, Aug. 27.—Admiral Togo will arrive in Seattle tomorrow for his farewell visit to the United States, before sailing for Japan. From the time he arrives early in the morning until his departure on Tuesday he will be kept busy receiving visitors and attending receptions and banquets.

EXPLODED BY LIGHTNING

Gila County Rancher Kept Dynamite In His Barn.

Globe, Aug. 27.—The barn of John Wood, rancher at Miami, was struck by lightning last night. A quantity of dynamite in the barn exploded, and tore out a part of the wall of the family residence, standing 100 feet away.

The interior of the bed-room was wrecked, but some dishes and eggs, standing on a kitchen table, were not molested. The family was absent, and no one was in the house at the time.

## THE PROGNOSTICATIONS OF U. S. SENATOR CLAPP

GLOOMY OUTLOOK FOR THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

Only Two Men in All the World Might Save It.

After the storm of Saturday night had scattered the intending celebrants of the admission of Arizona, and put out the light, United States Senator Moses Edwin Clapp, of Minnesota, having been deserted and left to his own devices seated himself on the front porch of the Adams hotel Annex and looked upon the reactionary elements which had snatched from the people the privilege of hearing him tell them all about it.

A solitary young man, straying about the porch, encountered the solitary senator and engaged him in conversation. It was not a difficult task. An audience of one was better than none at all. There was something in the senator's system which had to be got out—his disapproval of President Taft.

The senator regarded the chances of the national republican party in 1912, as absolutely hopeless. There were only two men in the United States who might save the situation and one of them wouldn't and the other wouldn't be given a chance. The first of these men was Col. Roosevelt and the other was Senator LaFollette.

Senator Clapp said that either of these men could be elected to the presidency. Col. Roosevelt by an old-time majority. Mr. LaFollette, he said, would carry nearly all of the republican states of the north and a half dozen of the southern states. He might not carry New York.

In the opinion of Senator Clapp, Gov. Woodrow Wilson will be the next president of the United States, possibly Champ Clark, for he concedes that with Col. Roosevelt resolutely refusing to allow his name to be brought into the convention, the renomination of President Taft becomes a settled fact.

If Wilson should be nominated by the democrats, as Senator Clapp believes he will be, he said that President Taft would lose his own state of Ohio. In fact he was unwilling to concede that Taft would carry anything though, perhaps Pennsylvania might be held in the republican column.

The senator kept up these gloomy forebodings until two o'clock yesterday morning, and when finally the young man, who was interviewing him, made his escape to bed, he entered upon a series of bad dreams.

## PROPOSAL TO ECLIPSE ATWOOD'S PERFORMANCE

A Hydroplane Flight Along the Mississippi.

St. Louis, Aug. 27.—Plans for a trans-Mississippi hydroplane flight next month of not less than 1500 miles, sufficient to eclipse the world's record just established by Harry N. Atwood are well under way here. Two courses are under consideration—to start from St. Paul and finish at Vicksburg, Mississippi, a distance of 1511 miles, or to start from Dubuque, Iowa, and finish at New Orleans, 1555. The flight is to focus attention on the Mississippi on the eve of the deep waterway aviation convention at Chicago and promote aviation interest in the middle west as well as establish a new world's record for distance.

## WILL MEET UNION AGENTS

Statement by Mr. Kruttschnitt of Harriman Lines

NEVER SAID HE WOULDN'T

Will Confer With Representatives at the Federation, But He Does Not Believe Combine A Good Thing For Public.

San Francisco, August 27.—Julius Kruttschnitt, vice president and director of maintenance and operation of the Harriman lines, arrived from Chicago tonight and announced that he had come for family reasons. He was accompanied by E. E. Calvin, general manager of the Harriman lines and Mrs. Kruttschnitt.

"All reports that I have refused to meet the representatives of the union men are false," said he. "I expect to be here until next Saturday and will receive any representatives of the unions."

Asked if he would receive them as representatives of the federation of the shopmen's unions, he said: "I have said positively that I will receive any representatives of the unions."

Kruttschnitt said he had received, en route a telegram from J. W. Kline, international president of the blacksmiths' union asking for a conference upon his return to Chicago. He said the request would be granted.

General retrenchment is now in progress, due entirely to the necessity for a reduction of expenditures, he said, adding that the men now laid off would be taken back as soon as conditions warrant.

"We have realized, from long experience, the tremendous obligation we owe to the public," Kruttschnitt continued, "and in that sense railroad officials are quasi-public officials. We recognize that unionism has come to stay, and we are and have been ready to treat with union men as such."

"By the proposed federation of all railroad craftsmen, the employees propose to increase their power to that extent. This plan, if consummated, would place them in absolute control. Our duty to the public compels us to take a firm stand in these matters. Misstatements have been made in declaration that I refused to see representatives of the Federation. No man, representing himself as an agent of such organization has called upon me."

## GOVERNOR OF ARIZONA HEARS FROM WHITE HOUSE

SPECULATIONS AS TO DATE OF ELECTION.

It is Believed That the Governor Will Hurry Things.

An official looking envelope, marked "White House" was yesterday received in the mail of Governor Sloan. Private Secretary Norvell did not open it as the governor was expected to return from Prescott shortly before midnight. But there was no doubt as to the contents of the envelope. That it contained a certification of the adoption and approval of the Smith-Plood standard resolution was regarded as certain. No other misstatement was expected from the White House. Moreover, it was made known by The Republican yesterday, morning that Governor Mills of New Mexico on Saturday night received such notification. Twenty-four hours later, a letter sent from the White House at the same time, would reach Phoenix.

The governor could not be communicated with last night, but it is presumed that he will lose no time in calling an election for the choice of state officers. He has thirty days in which to issue a proclamation but it is quite certain that he will not exhaust that leeway. The governor of New Mexico announced that he would issue his proclamation at once so as to bring the election in that state on Tuesday, November 7. The election may not be held earlier than sixty or later than ninety days after the date of the proclamation so that the election in Arizona might be held at the usual time for holding elections, that is the first Tuesday of November, but for one thing—the territorial fair.

But this will be an off year election anyhow and another will have to be held next year so that the date of it makes little difference. There is time for holding it before the beginning of the fair, if the governor should issue his proclamation at once.

## BOY SOUNDS DEATH KNEEL

Senselessness of Panic in Which Twenty-Five Died

THOUGHT HE SAW FIRE

Then Ensued a Theater Horror of Ten Minutes During Which it Turns Out There Was Not the Slightest Danger.

Cannonsburg, Pa., Aug. 27.—Twenty-six persons were suffocated or trampled to death, twenty-five injured and thirty less severely hurt last night in the senseless panic at a moving picture show in the Cannonsburg opera house, according to the revised figures compiled tonight. How foolish a panic it was, was developed fully today when those involved returned to their senses enough to relate just what occurred. There was no fire.

It developed that not even a spark flashed. A film broke with a snapping noise and the bright light was thrown on the screen. A frightened boy imagined that it was fire and unconsciously he shouted out the death knell more than a score of persons as he started a rush for the exit. Bohus Dubrowski, a huge miner jumped from his seat and ran wildly for the same exit. In a moment there was a fighting, struggling mass after him.

At the head of the narrow stairway which leads to the stair the miner tripped. As he rolled down the stairs he swept from their feet many persons who were waiting their turn to enter the theater. Soon there was a horrible pile of men, women and children at the foot of the steps. Dubrowski was probably the first person killed. The stairway was jammed from top to bottom and those behind could not get out.

Firemen, several policemen and a few level headed citizens untangled the human mass. The unhurt and those slightly injured were pulled from the top of the pile. As they gained the street, they ran screaming like maniacs to all parts of the town. Manager Purpesson tried to stop the panic. Accompanied by his wife he started for the stairs when the first alarm was given, but seeing that there was no escape there, he made his way to the stage. Calling loudly to the frightened people to follow him, he led the way to the rear stage and hundreds went out by a back door. In ten minutes the opera house was empty and in half an hour twenty bodies had been recovered.

## FIRST RACING CAR TO TRY NEW COURSE

LAWRENCE AND TETZLAFF IN EL CENTRO LAST NIGHT.

Fiat Will be Only Foreign Built Car In Big Race.

President George Purdy Bulard of the Maricopa Automobile association received a telegram yesterday from Chester Lawrence, automobile editor of the Los Angeles Examiner, filed in San Diego. He said he was just leaving that city in company with Teddy Tetzlaff a Fiat driver, and that they expected to arrive here on Tuesday coming over the route of the big Los Angeles-Phoenix race next November. They are riding in a Fiat racing car, the first racing car to traverse the new route of the road race.

The party got as far as El Centro last night, as indicated by the following special received by The Republican from Mr. Lawrence:

El Centro, Cal., Aug. 27.—(Special) Teddy Tetzlaff, holder of the American road race record, which he won last fall on the Santa Monica course when he won the big race. He and myself are on our way to Phoenix in the ninety-horse-power Fiat stripped racing car. This is the first racing car to make the run this year and is the only foreign-built car that will compete in the race. Will be in Yuma Monday afternoon. All in tonight. Chester Lawrence.

LEHIGH VALLEY VICTIMS.

Manchester, N. Y., Aug. 27.—Two more passengers on the Lehigh Valley train wrecked near here Friday died today making the total of dead 29. It seemed probable tonight that several of the seventy-four injured might die.

## ON THE EDGE OF ANARCHY

A Traveler Describes Conditions in Mexico

DISGRACE OF THE CENTURY

Only the Taking Over of the Country by the United States Can Avert the Bloodiest Happenings of Modern Times.

A. H. Boyd of Denver, representative of the Denver Rock Drill company, whose business carries him all over the world where mining is going on, arrived at the Ford yesterday. Mr. Boyd has lately been traveling in Mexico. He left Monterey a week ago last night and he brought away an impression that the country is on a seething volcano which will burst into furious activity before the next national election. What will follow will make the late revolution with all its bloody scenes and unspeakable atrocities seem a pleasant affair by comparison.

Mr. Boyd has been an interested student of Mexican affairs for several years and he believes that the overthrow of Diaz was the beginning of a period of anarchy such as the world has not witnessed in modern times. The Diaz system, had as it was from the point of view of civilized nations, was the only system for the maintenance of order in Mexico.

The fear of being stood up against an adobe wall and being shot at sunrise is not the kind of incentive men should have to good conduct but it is better than no incentive at all. There is no other incentive for people who do not know the difference between liberty and license. That they do not know, is not their fault. It is the fault of generations of ignorance and oppression. The oppression has been removed and the people who had become more vicious than wild beasts have been turned loose.

It was one thing to arm them for the revolution and another to take their arms away and leave them peaceful and intelligent citizens. If their leaders were honest and patriotic there might be hope but they have not been improved by the revolution.

Madero was able to unseat Diaz but the bandit Zapata who was a bandit long before the revolution and whose force was a recognized bandit throughout the struggle is able to dictate terms to the government on which his men shall lay down their arms.

As to the result of the election, if anarchy should not intervene, Mr. Boyd says the result is regarded as most doubtful. Madero was for a long time the choice of the so-called masses but his strength with them is waning. He has never enjoyed the confidence of the respectable and law abiding element but none of the other candidates are regarded more favorably by that element.

There are the Maderistas, the Magonistas, the adherents of Reyes, the Catholic party and the "Scientifics," to say nothing of numerous smaller factions which want no government at all and who dread only the bringing about of settled conditions. The Catholic party is favorable to Madero, though he is not a Catholic but a spiritualist. Neither is he a Mexican but a mixture of Spaniard and Portuguese. The Catholics see in his success a restoration of privileges which were withheld from them during the regime of Diaz and which would be denied to them under a rule of Reyes and which they could not enjoy under a reign of the Magonistas and anarchy.

The only solution which thoughtful Mexicans and foreigners see is in intervention by the United States and that would mean the permanent acquirement of the country. It is believed by Mr. Boyd that the Washington government itself regards intervention as the only outcome of the trouble in Mexico and it is stated that agents of this government are scattered throughout the republic watching the progress of events.

At present, as during the revolution, banditti overrun the country. Under the rule of Diaz it was impossible for the peons or lower classes to secure arms but when weapons were put into their hands the result was natural. Men who had been working on haciendas for from twelve to thirty-seven cents a day, Mex., found it easier as well as more remunerative to raid the stores and mining camps. Now, that the revolution is over, they

do not want to return to their former tasks at the old wages.

For exercising what is not an unnatural choice in this matter, they are not greatly to be blamed, says Mr. Boyd, but no punishment can be too severe for the atrocities which have been committed by these newly made soldiers, not only during the war but since.

The massacre of the Chinese of Torreon was doubtless the most horrible thing ever enacted on the American continent, but equally atrocious have been the countless acts on a smaller scale in many of the more disturbed sections. Several of the instances of barbarity were described by Mr. Boyd but they were of a character that cannot be detailed in print.

"We Americans," he said, "are frequently thrown into spasms of sympathy by stories of Armenian massacres but I have read nothing of Turkish inhumanity rivaling the unspeakable barbarity of crimes committed at our very door." The American government, Mr. Boyd said, will find itself compelled to interfere. The sentiment of the civilized world will impel it to it, however disagreeable the task may be. Mexicans of all classes expect it and the lawless element is preparing for a terrible revenge. It is reported that long ago a compact was formed for the slaughter of all foreigners in the event of interference by any outside power in the affairs of the republic.

PORTLAND, ORE., SUBURB BURNING.

Portland, Ore., Aug. 27.—The fire department has received a telephone message that thirty houses are burning near Pullman, a suburb of this city. There is no water in the district.

## REORGANIZATION OF TWO TRUSTS

TASK BEFORE THE TOBACCO COMPANY.

That of Standard Oil is Much More Simple.

New York, Aug. 27.—Tomorrow is the last day for the deposit with the protective committees of the six per cent bonds, the four per cent bonds and the preferred stock of the American Tobacco Company, under the reorganization plan rendered necessary by the decision of the United States Supreme court, on May 29, that the concern was an illegal trust. It is understood that practically all the holders have surrendered their securities to the committees, which are given power to prepare a readjustment plan in satisfaction of the decision of the court. It was apparently desired that a substantial majority of each class of securities give authority to the committees to act before the plan is submitted to the court or a obviate any chance that the plan might be held up through the action of some stockholder or bondholder. The "tobacco trust" has a much harder problem to solve than the Standard Oil company, as all the latter had to do was to carry out the express mandate of the court and distribute the stock of the subsidiary companies to the stockholders of the New Jersey corporation. In the oil trust case the question of the consent of the stockholders was hardly a factor.

In the case of the tobacco company, however, the security holders loom large, and one purpose of the formation of the protective committees was to secure uniformity of action among the holders of the several kinds of securities and with the management of the company, which coincides largely with the holders of the bulk of the common stock. It is believed that if only a small minority refused to approve the plans of the management, the court would be inclined to disregard its objections against the preponderant sentiment of the others.

Initial steps toward the final dissolution of the Standard Oil company will also be taken this week. The oil trust will be split up into thirty-three companies, which will conduct their respective businesses separately. There were about sixty concerns named as defendants in the suit first brought against the oil trust, but the actions against nearly half of them were dismissed by the lower court and the final decision held that only thirty-three companies were liable to punishment under the Sherman anti-trust law. These are the ones which will be operated separately under the proposed reorganization scheme.

It is stated that the cost of operation of both the oil and tobacco companies will be considerably increased by the dissolution. Each of the separate companies will have to have distinct executive heads, officers, staffs, salesmen and advertising departments, and the cost of producing and distributing their products will be increased in dozens of other ways. The result will be a great reduction in dividends or an increase in the price to the consumer. The latter is considered more probable.

FUEL ONLY WANTED

Then There Will be Another Oklahoma Burning.

Durant, Okla., Aug. 27.—After searching eighteen hours for an unknown negro who attempted to assault Mrs. A. Wilkerson at Colbert, fifteen miles south of here, last evening, the pursuit was dropped this morning by Chief Hamilton.

Intense excitement followed the affair and another burning is anticipated if the negro is captured.

## DISCOVERY OF COBALT

Rich Find on Palo Verde Copper Co's Property

BIGGEST MINE IN ARIZONA

At Least the Owners Believe it Bids Fair to Become So. Assays Show 20 Per Cent Copper and 4 1-2 Per Cent Cobalt.

The discovery of cobalt in the Saddleback mining district west of Phoenix, has put the owners of the Palo Verde Copper company in the best frame of mind it is possible to conceive. Convinced before that they had a very valuable copper property, the adding of \$180 per ton to the value of what appears to be an enormous deposit of ore, makes them think they now have the biggest mine in Arizona, in its development possibilities.

The above information as disclosed by T. Baycroft, the superintendent, who has just received advices from C. H. Howland, the manager, with a report of assays made on 500 pounds of ore sent him by Mr. Baycroft to the latter's home in Chuyaboga Falls, Ohio. The samples were sent in fifty-pound lots and the assay of one shows 20.92 per cent copper values and 4 1/2 per cent cobalt or ninety pounds to the ton. As the cobalt is worth \$2 per pound it makes the ore return \$180 per ton in the mineral, while the copper values alone are sufficient to satisfy the average mining man. Indeed much of the copper of the day is produced from ore that only carries half that value.

Another of the samples was of oxide and carbonate rock, which gave an assay return of 8 1/2 per cent sulphur and 11 per cent iron, both valuable fluxes and the first time they have been found together on the property. Mr. Howland writes that a plant can be erected for approximately \$150,000 so that with the alluring prospects the company now has an estimate of the value of the property can hardly be made. He rather intimated in his letter that he had had a pressing fear that somebody might come along and buy it for a copper mine at an undervaluation, but now with the cobalt discovery there will be nothing doing in the selling line until after the owners have more thoroughly determined what they have on hand.

The property has already been pretty well prospected for copper, and a description of the development work accomplished was published a few weeks ago in The Republican. Mr. Baycroft says the deepest shaft is 120 feet and there is another 112 feet west and there are two shafts of 50 and 40 feet respectively and numerous test pits and cuts. The ore body he says is between 600 and 700 feet wide and is known to be about 2100 feet long. He had always regarded it as a big low grade deposit but with a showing of 20 per cent copper and \$180 in cobalt he is inclined to think his former estimates were ridiculously conservative.

The samples sent for assay were taken as fairly as they could be, says Mr. Baycroft, who has no desire to deceive himself concerning values. One fifty-pound sample was taken at random from the best dumps and another was taken from what was regarded as second grade ore. Another was from the quilled ore and another was taken from a shaft just as it came out of the ground without any sorting.

The property is located in the Saddleback mountains a range lying between the White Tanks and Eagle Tails, both well known sections in the region crossed by the boundary line between Maricopa and Yuma counties.

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